# The Suffragist

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OFFICIAL WEEKLY ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1918

*Drawn for The Suffragist by Nina E. Allender*

## The Lemon

**Can't you squeeze out one more vote, Mr. President?**

# National Woman's Party

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MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

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# Notes of the Week

## President Helping Suffrage in Oklahoma

ON October 25 the President sent a message to the Chairman of the Democratic state committee of Oklahoma and one to the Republican chairman also in which he stated:

"I venture to express to the voters of Oklahoma my very profound interest in the constitutional amendment for woman suffrage upon which they will act on the fifth of November and I beg that they will permit me to express to them, as I did to the Congress of the United States, my deliberate judgment that the adoption of woman suffrage is a necessary part of the program of justice and reconstruction which the war has convinced the nations of the world that they should undertake in the interest of justice and peace."

Suffragists are still looking to the President to secure the two votes needed to pass the suffrage amendment in the United States Senate. It would seem more efficient to some of them if he, like them, would concentrate on national politics.

The Republican chairman did not take kindly to the suggestion of the President. He replied:

"I was for woman suffrage," when he [the President] was telling delegations of women that it was a matter in which he had no concern. I was supporting woman suffrage when President Wilson was not granting a decent audience to leaders of the suffrage cause in Washington. I was supporting woman suffrage when President Wilson was permitting leaders of the suffrage movement to be arrested, thrown out of the White House grounds, and taken to jail. So far as the Republican Party in Oklahoma is concerned, it was on record as being in support of woman suffrage before the President became an eleventh-hour convert to the cause.

"I would suggest if President Wilson is in earnest about wishing the suffrage amendment to win at the polls in Oklahoma on Nov. 5 that he might plead with the Democratic Governor, Robert Williams, who has not treated respectfully suffrage leaders who have called upon him in behalf of their cause. I would suggest that he confine his appeal to the leading Democrats in Oklahoma, who say in regard to the proposed amendment that if they cannot beat it in any other way they will 'count it out.'"

The method of defeating suffrage suggested in the last sentence of the Republican chairman is one which has been resorted to before to defeat suffrage. It will be remembered that this sort of cheating was used in the last suffrage campaign in Michigan where there is a campaign again this year. The third state voting on a suffrage referendum this year is Louisiana. It is earnestly to be hoped that these three state campaigns will be successful.

The senators from Michigan and Oklahoma both voted in favor of suffrage in the Senate this month. The state of Louisiana is represented in the Senate by a suffragist, Senator Ransdell, and by an anti-suffragist, Senator Guion, who goes out of office on November 5.

## The New Republic Does Not Admit American Women Are Disfranchised

IN its most superior style the *New Republic* of October 12, devotes a paragraph to the question of universal franchise for women. Is the *New Republic* of the opinion that women already vote in this country or that laws granting suffrage have been passed? Its paragraphs would indicate one or both of these things. It refers to suffrage in Germany as one of the fundamental principles which will be demanded of Germany when we treat with it. If the word Senate of the United States were substituted in every place where Germany is used by the *New Republic* the article would be just as true. For instance—

"It is well known all over the world that the Senate of the United States persists in keeping their womenfolk unenfranchised. A federal measure conferring equal franchise ought to be obligatory on any backward nation like the United States before it is re-admitted into democratic society. . . . They must [the Germans or the Senate] give up their benighted conceit of sex privilege and defer to the real democracy that has at last arrived"—except in Germany and the United States.

## Suffrage Progress in South America

WOMEN of South Africa are pressing their fight for suffrage at this time since they are members of the only remaining great governing colony of Great Britain which has not made this reform a law. The suffrage societies of the South African Union met this summer in Johannesburg and passed resolutions urging the government to introduce a bill dealing with woman suffrage. The women do not wish to wait for a consolidated franchise bill devoting one clause to woman suffrage, and meaning indefinite postponement of the subject.

The members of the suffrage organizations will endeavor to nominate and elect women at the next municipal elections held; they will also ask the government to consider the claims of women doctors and other professional women to positions in the power of the government to fulfill.

## Mr. Baruch's Latest Suggestion for Women

WHAT does Mr. Baruch think women are made for? His latest order concerning them is that they occupy themselves with saving "paper, rags, scraps of all kinds." The average woman does not waste in a year as much scrap material as the average office throws away in the course of every day. Put the women to helping run this government, Mr. Baruch—do not waste them on collecting scraps.

## Mayor of New York Does Not Need Teachers

IT has been suggested in New York that the wages of teachers be raised. Everyone knows that teaching is one of the most underpaid professions there is. Mayor Hylan replied to the suggestion in the following manner:

"This sort of thing will have to be cut out. When I was a boy working on a farm I asked the farmer for more pay, as I thought I was worth it. The farmer said that if I thought so I could go somewhere else and get it. And I did. And that's what the dissatisfied teachers ought to do—go and get other jobs."

Then is there to be no teaching done in New York? We hope the mayor does not forget that the women got a vote at the same time he got his election. Women now have something to say about the way in which Mr. Hylan disposes of the public funds.

## A Teacher's Strike

IN view of the stand taken by the mayor of New York in regard to raising the pay of teachers, it is interesting to see that the teachers of Belfast, Ireland, have been having a strike as a protest against the low wages paid them. The strike was announced several weeks before it occurred in the eventuality that the Chief Secretary should fail to grant the demands of the teachers. After the strike the matter was put in the hands of the Arbitration Court. If this court does not decide in favor of the teachers they have announced another strike for November.

The novel feature of the strike, which was planned to last one day only, was the co-operation of the parents of the school children. Leaflets were circulated stating the grievances of the teachers—principally that they were receiving only eight shillings a week war bonuses while other civil servants were receiving from nineteen to twenty-five shillings. Most of the children were not sent to school on the day of the strike, their parents sympathizing with the strike. In one school several timid teachers remained at their posts—they found only twenty children had come to school and many of these had notes from their mothers asking that they be dismissed at once. The children turned on these teachers, calling them "blacklegs" and denouncing them as attempting to break the strike. Outside many of the schools the children collected singing and shouting.

The fight of the teachers in Belfast is one of long standing. The hearty support of the people of the locality was won by their belief in the justness of the claims of the teachers. According to present indications the women in this profession will win in this particular contest.

# The New Jersey Campaign

## By Vivian Pierce

**Message of the President to Charles O'Connor Hennessy, Opponent of Senator Baird, Suffrage Obstructionist**

"MAY I not say how deeply interested I am in the contest you are conducting? I cannot but feel that in ignoring my earnest appeal with regard to the suffrage amendment, made in the public interest, and because of my intimate knowledge of the issues involved both on the other side of the water and here, Senator Baird has certainly not represented the true feeling and spirit of the people of New Jersey.

"I am sure that they must have felt that such an appeal could not and should not be ignored. It would be a very great make-weight, thrown into the international scale, if his course of action while in the Senate could be reversed by the people of our great state."

IN every section of New Jersey women are putting suffrage first and rallying to the support of Charles O'Connor Hennessy, the candidate to the Senate for the short term, on the Democratic ticket. The fight which the women are putting up, however, is strictly non-partisan. They are working for Hennessy, not because he is a Democrat, but because he is pledged to stand by the war policy of the President by supporting the suffrage amendment. In every part of New Jersey Republican as well as Democratic women are willing to cooperate in electing a man for the short term who will make possible the enfranchisement of the women of the nation this session of Congress.

In Jersey City Miss Ethel Hughes is one of the women leading the fight for the election of Mr. Hennessy. She is a cousin of Judge Charles Evans Hughes, and said, "I am a strong Republican. But I think the election of Mr. Hennessy is more than a partisan matter. It may mean the enfranchisement of the women of this country. I am doing all I can for the campaign, and all women who believe in suffrage, not only in this state but in neighboring states, will assist us in this campaign."

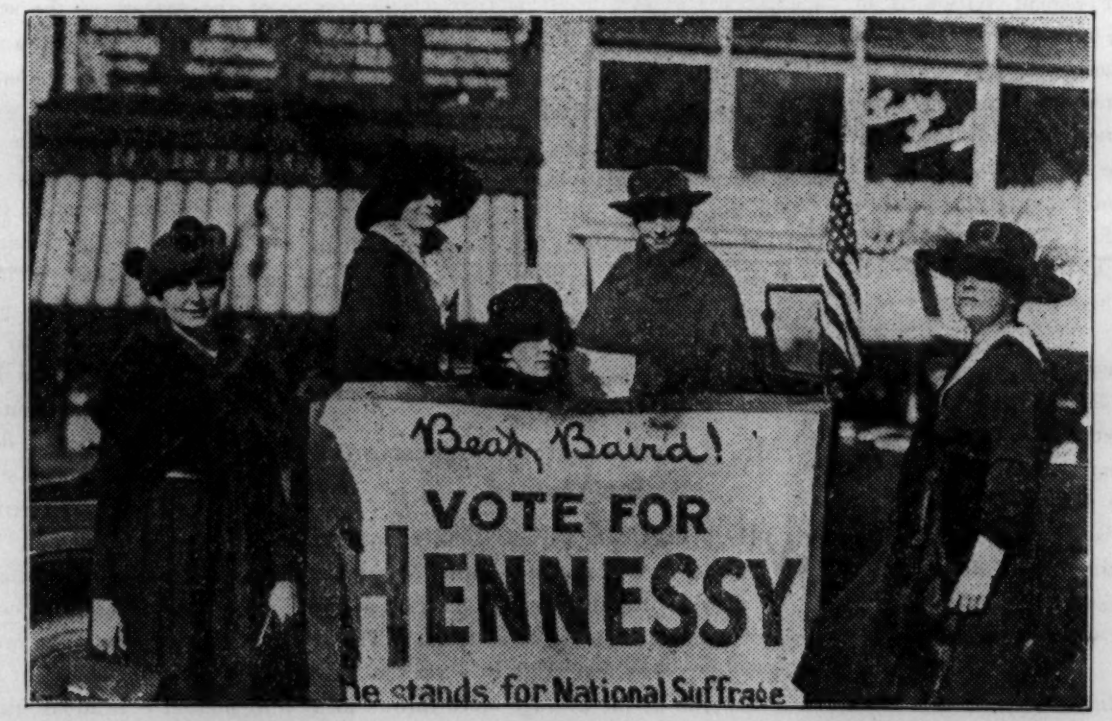
THE campaign to elect Hennessy is being carried on with vigor from headquarters in Newark, with Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins, New Jersey Chairman of the Woman's Party as campaign manager. It is a distinctly suffrage campaign. Every night—in those cities from which the influenza ban against public gatherings has been lifted—women campaigners are holding many meetings each night. The Hennessy banners are being carried on cars throughout the states. A double automobile tour of the state is being planned, with notable women as the speakers. The cars, decorated with Hennessy banners and suffrage flags, will stop at small towns and large to tell the story of how Hennessy's opponent refused to help win the war by voting for federal suffrage when the President made his now famous appeal in the Senate for the passage of suffrage as a war measure. A house to house canvass is being conducted in many sections. At noon rallies are being held at factories and plants.

Besides the state headquarters of the Woman's Party in the Union Building Hennessy headquarters have been opened by the Woman's Party on Broad street, the main traffic artery of Newark. Gaily decorated with the national colors combined with the purple, white and gold of the Party, the "VOTE FOR HENNESSY" slogan is prominently displayed in the big windows. In this headquarters a hum of activity is going on, with volunteers packing literature to dispatch to speakers and planning the nightly meetings. Newark is the largest city in the state, and as Newark goes in an elecion, so goes the state. The stream of volunteers, both men and women, which is therefore coming to the headquarters is very significant.

There are twenty-one counties in the state. In all of these counties organizers and committees are working on the campaign. In Essex County, with Newark as the center, a group are covering the city and outlying sections, with Miss Grace Needham and Miss Edna Dixon, Mrs. Maude Odell, of Washington, as organizers and the following committee working with Mrs. Hopkins: Mrs. R. M. Laird, a liberty loan chairman of Newark; Mrs. Jay Ten Eyck, a Newark leader of the United War Fund Drive; Mrs. A. J. Rose, of Short Hills; Mrs. O. L. Moses, of Montclair. In the Oranges—East, South and Orange—Mrs. Morris B. Mead, Mrs. C. W. Fisk, Miss Katharine Brunsen and Mrs. Julian Gregory, wife of the former mayor of East Orange, are in charge of the work.

IN Hudson County, where Miss Gladys Greiner and Miss Lucy Branham are organizing the Hennessy sentiment of the state, the local leaders in charge are Miss Virginia Gilbert, Mrs. Henry S. Spence, Mrs. J. F. Amelia and others. Dr. Harry L. Everett, the Congregational minister who conducts a popular open forum, has thrown his meetings open to Woman's Party speakers for Hennessy. Alice Riggs Hunt, a young journalist, is among the popular local speakers who is giving her time to the campaign.

In Mercer County, where Mrs. Maud Odell and Miss Elsie Hill, before she left for the West, have done intensive work, a splendid committee is working for Hennessy. With Miss Sara T. Pollock, a high school teacher, as chairman, Mrs. Kate S. Hilliard, President of the Suffrage Civics Club; Mrs. Clarence P. Moore, Mrs. William Gultelius, Miss Gertrude Hulings, Miss Julia Grichtel, Mrs. C. A. Woodruff, Mrs. Horace Mann, Miss Corinne Mann, Miss Katherine Furman, Mrs. Frank Lanahan, Mrs. May F. Dunn, Miss Grace Dunn, Mrs. C. H. Waters. In Princeton, the neighboring University town, Mrs. Henry Lane Eno, the President of the Equal Suffrage League of Princeton, and Mrs. H. Elizabeth Baird, are on the local committee in charge of the Hennessy campaign.




**A Campaign Car**

**Miss Lucy Branham; Miss Grace Needham, Mrs. R. M. Laird, Miss Ruth Small**
**Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins**

The Southern Counties are in charge of Miss Ruth Small and a number of the Pennsylvania members of the National Woman's Party, including Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Miss Mary Ingham, Mrs. Edwin C. Grice and Miss Caroline Katzenstein.

In Atlantic and Cape May Counties Mrs. Dow S. Balliet, teacher, writer and club woman; Mrs. Stuart Ross McShea; Mrs. Molly Littlepage, sister of the Congressman; Mrs. Emily R. Rainbow Henry and Miss Lucy Quinn are on the Hennessy Committee. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Miss Lucy Burns and Miss Minnie Abbott will devote the last weeks of the campaign to intensive work in these counties with meetings nightly in Atlantic City.

In Passaic County, where Miss Dubrow is in charge of organization activities, Mrs. J. Steiner, of Clifton; Mrs. G. H. Alexander and Miss Ella Levine, of Paterson; Mrs. J. Connor, of Clifton, and Mrs. O. L. Moses and Mrs. F. P. Walther, of Montclair, form the Hennessy Committee. Mrs. Bertha C. Moller is to hold a series of rallies in these towns with well known women speakers, during the last week of the campaign.

MRS. Bertha C. Moller, in charge of the northern part of the State, is confident of a Hennessy victory. In this section the following committees are in charge: In Washington, Chairman, Mrs. Grace Skinner; Mrs. Thomas Diedrick, Mrs. Arthur Sandys, Miss Janette Gulick and Mrs. Charles Brady; in Belvedere, Miss Brookfield will have charge of the campaign.

In Hackettstown and Phillipsburg, the two largest towns of Warren County, there is enthusiasm over the woman's campaign. Miss Emily S. Hamblen, chairman of the Warren County Child Welfare Committee, is the chairman, assisted by Mrs. Whipple, liberty loan chairman; Mrs. Thomas Shields, wife of Assemblyman Shields. In Phillipsburg, Miss Agnes Bieber is chairman, assisted by Mrs. F. J. Coogan, chairman of the liberty loan, Miss Grace McCleary, a teacher, and other women.

Miss Helen Paul, assisted by Miss Belle Wilkins, of Moorestown, are in charge of Burlington County.

In the state tours being planned, the four army camps in New Jersey will be visited, in addition to the larger cities. Among the notable women who will speak are Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, Miss Lucy Burns, Mrs. Mary Beard, Miss Helen Todd, Mrs. Harriott Stanton Blatch, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Miss Mary Ingham, Mrs. John W. Rogers and others. Mr. Charles O'Connor Hennessy is addressing many of the meetings women are arranging.

The final meeting of the campaign will be held the Saturday before the election in Newark. Besides the candidate Harriott Stanton Blatch and Mr. Dudley Field Malone will be the speakers at this big mass meeting, which will be the climax of the state series.

# Anti-Democratic Campaign in the West

THE appeal of the President to the voters of the nation to return Democratic candidates at the general election on November 5, is meeting with indignation among the Western women voters, since it has been clearly demonstrated that it is the Democratic failure to support the President's plea in favor of woman suffrage which caused the defeat of the amendment. The women in six states where the women vote and where there are senatorial elections are making a brilliant campaign against the Democratic candidates. In the seventh state, Idaho, represented by Senator Borah, the only senator from any of these states who voted against the amendment is being opposed. In these states the women's campaign is largely one of advertising by means of banners and cards telling the record of the party, of dodgers, and of circularisation. Speaking is playing almost no part in the campaign on account of the influenza.

To Oregon Miss Clara Wold, a native of the state, who has recently come to Washington to edit THE SUFFRAGIST, has returned to conduct the campaign there. She is bringing home to the voters through dodgers and personal interviewing the adverse record of the Democrats on suffrage.

In Wyoming Miss Anita Pollitzer, national organizer of the Woman's Party, has established headquarters in Cheyenne. Mrs. Cyrus Beard, of Cheyenne, a member of the National Advisory Council, is lining up the women of the state to protest at the polls against the Democratic failure on suffrage.

Miss Elsie Hill, the Woman's Party organizer in Nevada, is making the final plea to the women to oppose the Democratic candidate, Mr. Henderson.

Miss Catherine Flanagan reports excellent progress of her campaign from her headquarters in Butte, Montana.

In the past week she has visited Great Falls, Missoula and Helena. She finds the sentiment against Walsh, the Democratic candidate for re-election, strong among the women. The opinion through the state seems to be that he will run third in the election. His Republican opponent, Dr. Landstrum and Miss Rankin, on the ticket of the National Party, are both making excellent campaigns. The Democrats are emphasizing the favorable suffrage stand of Senator Walsh. Miss Flanagan is showing the fallacy of supporting him on this account owing to the responsibility of his party for the defeat of the measure.

Mrs. Louise Garnett, of Utah, in charge of the campaign in Kansas, has her headquarters in Topeka from which point she is directing the women of the state in their activities to defeat the Democrat, Senator Thompson.

THE campaign in Idaho is directed against Senator Borah. Literature, distributed through Miss Margaret Whittemore from her headquarters at Boise, has reached every woman in the state. There is a general impression based upon private interviews with Senator Borah that he may vote for the amendment when it is presented before the Senate after the election. Miss Whittemore has made every effort to secure a public statement from him to substantiate these rumors. It has not been possible to obtain any assurance—there remains open to the Woman's Party but one course—to urge women to vote against Borah on his hostile national suffrage record.

Mrs. Marcella Pride, of Boise, is taking an active part in the work of the state and has recently accepted the state chairmanship of the Woman's Party.

The Colorado Branch of the Woman's Party is placing signs in cars and on automobiles throughout the state. Some of the signs bear the motto "Women of Colorado—The Democratic Senate has slapped the womanhood of the world in the face. Show your resentment." Another reads "Democratic Senate defeated suffrage . Vote against Shafroth."

It seems probable that the ban on meetings will not be lifted in Colorado in time for any meetings during the campaign. Therefore, the most efficient kind of work is to cover the state with printed mottos setting forth the campaign of the National Woman's Party.

A thousand dollars has been contributed in Denver to carry on this advertising campaign.

Colorado women have also been protesting by telegrams to the President and the Colorado senators against the arrests of suffrage pickets and the confiscation of the picket banners by the Capitol guards for which there is no justification.

FOR the third time women of the West have entered a national campaign against the Democratic Party to protest against the failure of the party in power since 1913, to act favorably upon the Susan B. Anthony amendment. When the women first entered a campaign of this sort in 1914, they met much opposition, even scorn and specticism. Politicians doubted their seriousness when they proclaimed that they would oppose a party opposed to women. Since that time the power and efficiency of women working for a fundamental article of their belief, have won for them the respect and the fear of all political groups. The effectiveness of the anti-Democratic campaign is no longer questioned; by means of it suffrage has been made one of the most alive political issues today; by means of it the President has advanced from a state of utter indifference to the matter to a position where he openly supports the measure. The leading women in every voting state may be counted upon to assist the National Woman's Party campaign.

## THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),* That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

## THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

*Introduced*

In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.

In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin, Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.

*Referred*

In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.

In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.

*Reported in the Senate*

Favorably September 15, 1917.

*Reported in the House*

By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.

By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.

*Present Status*

*In the Senate*

on the calendar awaiting a vote.

*In the House*

Passed January 10, 1918.

## HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

*Drafted*

In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.

*First Introduced*

January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.

*Reported from Committee*

*In the Senate*

1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890 Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.

*In the House*

1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.

*Voted Upon*

*In the Senate*

January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).

March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

October 1, 1918. Yeas 54, nays 30, failing by 2 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

*In the House*

January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.

January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.


# The Suffragist

*Editor,* Miss Clara Wold

*Cartoonist,* Mrs. Nina E. Allender

*Subscriptions: Domestic, $1.00; Foreign, $1.50. Single copies 5 cents. Make checks, drafts, and post-office orders payable to The Treasurer of the National Woman's Party*

Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

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## The Election

WOMEN read with amazement the appeal of President Wilson for the return of a Democratic House and Senate in order, he states, that he may be supported in his war program.

Why does President Wilson want the Democrats back?

The President recently went to the Senate for the first time since the war began and appealed for the passage of what he called a war measure—the amendment enfranchising women. The Republicans supported him. The Democrats repudiated him. The measure was lost.

Three weeks have gone by since the Democrats defeated the measure that the President declared must be passed to win the war and they have done nothing since to secure this war measure. Now he asks the country to return this party which defeated it!

By this appeal in which he wholly ignores the question of self government for women, he puts himself in the position either of not wanting to win the war or of forgetting the necessity to the winning of the war of this measure of home democracy for which he so earnestly pleaded a few weeks ago.

We urge all voters to make democracy and not Democrats the test in these elections by voting against the Democratic Party as a protest against its undemocratic record, excepting in the few cases where this would mean the election of a suffrage opponent.

# Another Suffrage Vote

SINCE the defeat of the suffrage amendment, the attention of women throughout the country has been centered upon the states in which Senatorial elections occur to fill the short term from November 5 to March 4. It is by replacing at least two anti-suffrage senators from any of the four states—New Jersey, New Hampshire, South Carolina and Louisiana electing senators for the short term that it is hoped the amendment may be brought to a favorable vote before next March. The women in these states are expressing their indignation against the reactionary senators by entering the two campaigns in New Jersey and New Hampshire where there is a chance of defeating the anti-suffrage men.

In South Carolina and Louisiana the protest of the women must take the form of efforts to secure pledges from the Democratic candidates to support the amendment, since the election has already been held in these states through the holding of the primary.

The efforts of the women of South Carolina spurred on by the speech and vote of Senator Benet against the amendment and against the express command of the President, have resulted in the declaration of the Democratic candidate, Mr. W. P. Pollock, of Cheraw, that he will support the amendment, according to the statement issued by the United Press given out by its Washington bureau. There is no question of the election of Mr. Pollock to succeed Senator Benet. The latter is entitled by the law of South Carolina, to remain in office until January, 1919, but since his repudiation of the President by his vote against suffrage he has decided to resign as soon as his successor is elected—that is after November 5—and to enter the army.

Mr. Pollock was seen recently by the South Carolina chairman of the National Woman's Party, Mrs. Helen E. Vaughan. She reported a most satisfactory interview, but was unable to publish the results since the candidate wished whatever he might have said to remain confidential. Now that his advocacy of the measure has been announced through the newspapers, we are at liberty also to state his stand publically.

Mr. Pollock has behind him a clean political record. He has fought the corrupt interests in his state represented by such men as Mr. Blease. In 1916 he went before the state judiciary committee to urge its members to introduce a suffrage bill in the state legislature. He has taken his stand on the suffrage question as an American rather than as a representative of one section of the country. He does not represent the narrow states' rights view presented by so many politicians from the South. It is known that he does not consider that the negro problem should stand in the way of the enfranchisement of all American women. His is a remarkably broad-minded viewpoint for a man who comes from the state with the largest negro population but one of any state in the country.

In view of the position of Senator Pollock, suffragists will have but one more vote to win in order that the amendment shall pass the Senate in the short session from November 5 to March 4.

# New Hampshire Campaign

THE campaigners of the National Woman's Party in New Hampshire report most enthusiastically upon the work being carried on in that state to defeat the Republican candidate for the Senate, Mr. Moses, who opposes the national suffrage amendment and in favor of Mr. Jamison, the Democratic candidate who has declared in favor of the amendment. The work is under the direction of Miss Sallie H. Hovey, state chairman, who is being assisted by a number of the most efficient and experienced campaigners of the Woman's Party.

The work consists chiefly in reaching the individual voters by means of personal interviews and the distribution of literature and also work with the organized groups of labor in the state. Committees of women are being formed in every large town to make house to house canvasses and distribute literature to every man who will cast a vote on November 5.

Neither political party has planned extensive speaking campaigns on account of the prevalence of the influenza epidemic. It is being arranged, however, to have Secretary Daniels speak in the state.

THE state has been divided up into sections by the Woman's Party organizers, Miss Betty Gram is making her headquarters in Concord from which point she makes trips into the neighboring districts to confer with women and enlist their services and to keep in touch with the political parties.

Mrs. Agnes H. Morey, state chairman of Massachusetts, has visited Dover and Portsmouth. Her daughter, Miss Katherine Morey, member of the national advisory council, has formed committees in Natua and Keene.

Mrs. Agnes Jenks, of Rhode Island, who spent much of last spring and summer in Washington working with Congress, is also helping in the state.

Miss Maud Younger, of the national executive committee, is touring the state. One of the most important branches of the work which she is handling is the dealing with labor groups. For this work she brings special influence since she has been prominently identified with labor since she was president of the waitresses union in San Francisco some years ago. Miss Younger has already been asked to speak at many labor union meetings in the state arranged for by the president of the state federation. She reports that the labor men are open minded and divided more or less evenly—Democrats and Republicans, in many places. The strong plea for democracy contained in the fight of the Woman's Party should be influential in swinging many of these votes for Mr. Jamison, who is personally very popular throughout the state, while his opponent—and ours—has not the confidence of the people in any way.

Miss Younger is making her headquarters in Manchester. She has already visited many other towns. In one place where she stopped and talked to many voters she found only one man who expected to vote against Mr. Jamison.

During the last week of the campaign there will be street meetings in all the larger towns. On Friday Miss Younger will speak in Manchester at a labor meeting and afterwards to a street gathering. At noon she will talk before the workers in the shipyards. The night before election she will speak before the central labor unions of Concord.

Mrs. Jessica C. Henderson, former state chairman of the Woman's Party of Massachusetts, is going through the state in her car. With her are Mrs. Fraher and Mrs. Neilson, of Massachusetts.

THE most arresting and compelling feature of the senatorial campaign in the state is the presence of the women coming from all sections of the country to ask the return of a suffrage senator. The campaign has taken on new life since their arrival in the state and they have been greeted with much enthusiasm.

# Picketing Continued

THE continued protest of the pickets before the Senate is in evidence daily for a brief time only since the Senate is now using all the means in its power to block the concentrating of the attention of the country upon their defeat of the suffrage amendment. The pickets are receiving from the Senate the same unjust and high-handed treatment which they received from the President when they were protesting against his lack of support. As long as this Senate remains in Washington, however, so long will there be women standing at their doors demanding that they cease longer to delay the enfranchisement of women.

During the past week women have had their banners stolen under the eyes of inactive police; they have been attacked by groups of small boys intent upon destroying banners while the police have interfered not at all; they have been detained for many hours against their will in the capitol cellar; they have been denied the right to petition for a redress of grievances.

Last week's issue of THE SUFFRAGIST carried the details of the picket line through Wednesday, October 23.

On Thursday at noon when the Senate was in session two pickets started for the Capitol steps bearing a banner worded:

> We condemn the Democratic Party.
>
> The Democratic Party defeated suffrage.
>
> The Democratic Party repudiated the leadership of the President when he asked the Senate to pass suffrage as a war measure.
>
> The Democratic Party has placed America behind Germany as a Democracy if Germany has, as she says, established "equal, universal, secret, direct franchise."

They reached the Capitol steps, unfurled their banner and stood for several minutes before the police realized that they were there. Immediately upon sight the police rushed for two slim women, seized the banner and took Miss Emory and Miss Virginia Arnold to the guard-room, where they held the protesters against Democratic injustice until seven-thirty o'clock in the evening. The pickets held each day in the Capitol have no charge entered against them, yet they are locked in a room and not allowed to telephone or in any way to communicate with anyone on the outside.

ON Friday the Senate was not in session so the pickets returned to the office building steps where they have been allowed to stand with their banners unmolested for several weeks. On this particular day, however, carrying a banner inscribed "We demand an amendment to the United States constitution enfranchising women," and tri-colors, five pickets were seized and held until after six o'clock. The pickets were Miss Matilda Young, of Washington; Miss Elizabeth Kalb, of Texas; Miss Julia Emory, of Maryland; and Miss Virginia Arnold, of North Carolina.

Since they had not been allowed to make their protest during the afternoon these women went back to the Capitol at eight in the evening. They were again seized and thrown into the guard-room where they were held until eleven o'clock. There was no matron in the Capitol; several of the policemen guarding the women, according to all appearances, were drunk. When friends of the pickets and newspaper representatives called up the Capitol they could get no information about the suffragists. Some people were told that they were not in the Capitol and others were told that the guard-room did not answer its telephone, still others that the telephone was busy.

ON Saturday the same treatment was received by the pickets as was meted out to them the day before. First the poles of their banners were broken, then the banners were snatched out of their hands, at last they were again seized and held. Both the Wadsworth and Shields banners condemning the votes of these two Senators against the amendment were carried with the tri-color of the Party. Pickets on the steps of the office building and also on the Capitol steps were held. In the evening again eight pickets went to hold their banners before the crowds on the streets gathered to watch the airplane demonstration of two planes just above the Capitol. Suffragists wished to bring to the attention of the passersby the sort of treatment fighters for democracy at the Capital receive. Miss Jamison was knocked senseless by a policeman. The eight pickets were all handled so roughly by the police that many men watching protested, notably several men in uniforms. In spite of protests the girls were again locked in the Capitol and not allowed to notify their friends where they were. After ten o'clock they were released. The eight pickets were Miss Julia Emory, who is in charge of demonstrations; Miss Maud Jamison, of Virginia; Mrs. Frances Davis, Miss Katharine Fisher, Miss Lederman, all of Washington; Miss Kalb, of Texas, and Miss Berthe Arnold, of Colorado.

A LONG picket line of twenty-three women marched to the Capitol on Monday. Suffragists came from many states to protest, thinking this would be the last day on which the Senate would meet before the announced recess. The long line of purple, white and gold banners advanced slowly across the Capitol grounds until it got half way to the steps; then police in plain clothes ran from all sides, each one seized a picket, tore from her hands the banner she carried, grabbed her roughly and took her into the Capitol. Many women were injured by the police. Mrs. Annie Arneil was thrown to the ground. Her back was sprained and her head injured so that she was still unconscious when an ambulance was at last summoned to take her to a hospital. The other women were locked in a basement room until six when the door was suddenly opened and the pickets told that they were released. They were escorted through the Capitol grounds by a member of the vigilant force of guards bearing the American flag which had been carried at the head of the line and which was returned to the suffragists as they stepped off the Capitol grounds. All the lettered banners and the tri-colors are held by the Capitol guards and not returned to their owners.

Those who took part in the Monday demonstration were: Edith Ainge, of New York; Harriett U. Andrews, Missouri; Berthe Arnold, Colorado; Virginia Arnold, North Carolina; Annie Arneil, Delaware; Olive Beale, Colorado; Lucy Burns, New York; Eleanor Calnan, Massachusetts; L. G. C. Daniels, Vermont; Frances Davis, Washington; Julia Emory, Maryland; Mary Gertrude Fendall, Maryland; Matilda H. Gardner, Virginia; Sarah Grogan, Georgia; Maud Jamison, Virginia; Elizabeth Kalb, Texas; Augusta M. Kelly, New York, daughter-in-law of Mrs. Florence Kelley; Lola Maverick Lloyd, Illinois, who made the trip from Chicago solely to take part in the demonstration; Alice Paul, New Jersey; H. R. Walmsley, Missouri; Matilda Young, Washington.

Since the Senate has decided not to recess the pickets will continue to protest against their delay. The two banners which will be carried out this week will condemn the unfavorable votes of Senator Baird and Senator Borah. They read:

> Senator Borah says of Germany:
>
> "They don't know over there what a free Government is."
>
> Germany seems to know more about free government than Senator Borah does.
>
> Germany says she has established "equal, universal, secret, direct franchise."
>
> Senator Borah voted against equal suffrage in the United States.
>
> Does Idaho want a senator who votes to place the United States behind Germany as a Democracy?
>
> Senator Baird stated
>
> He would stand by the President's war program.
>
> The only time the President went to the Senate to ask for a measure which he termed necessary to the war, Senator Baird voted against him.
>
> Does New Jersey want a senator who embarrasses the President's war program?

# Comments of the Press

## Political Campaign Starts Monday

WITH the Liberty Loan campaign terminating this evening, the political campaign preceding the general election on November 5 will begin next Monday.

An army of woman suffragists is coming here from all parts of the Union to wage war on Senator David Baird and to prevent, if possible, his election for the short term, and so this political campaign may develop into a livelier struggle than many had expected.

Charles O'Connor Hennessy's campaign against Baird will be sure to engage the attention of the nation as well as the state, for the question as to whether the pending national woman suffrage amendment now before the United States Senate will pass will depend altogether on the result of that short term campaign in New Jersey. Just one more vote is needed to pass that amendment and to send it to the legislatures of the states for ratification.

If Hennessy can be elected over Baird the victory will be won, according to present indications. It is not surprising, therefore, that the woman suffrage advocates of the entire country are going to center their energies on New Jersey for the next two weeks.—*Jersey Journal (Jersey City, N. J.) Oct. 19, 1918.*

## The Next Election

SOME Democrats in the Senate refuse to take the President's word for it that woman suffrage is a war measure, but those who are opposing it will find that it is if they ever come up for re-election.—*Philadelphia Press, Oct. 3.*

## A Prediction Comes True

IT is clear as crystal that a powerful element in the Democratic Party is opposed to the suffrage amendment to the constitution pending in Congress. Bald reports of Senate proceedings this week prove that any sort of excuse is sufficient to postpone a vote on the issue, and if delay can be secured by the opposition long enough, the main question cannot go before the country in time to be effective at the next presidential election.

The party in control at Washington is afraid—afraid of the South on the one hand and afraid of the nation as a whole on the other hand. If that amendment could be smothered without the public being able to place the responsibility direct it would be done today.

Even the White House, that has imposed its will upon Congress in five years on the many vital questions before that body, in peace and war, is in danger of being checkmated on this matter. And if it is, a feeling will prevail that after all it was lip service for the national amendment rather than heart's desire.

If the United States fails to act in time the whole question will be thrown into this congressional campaign on a partisan issue. The Republican Party in the Senate caucused on the suffrage amendment and adopted a resolution in its favor. The party nationally is for the amendment, without reservation. . . . Those who believe that the Anthony amendment is the great issue of the hour, if the question is cast into the partisan political arena, will go solidly for the Republican Party the country wide.

But it would be better if the Democratic Party would get rid of its prejudice and act in time on this question and submit the main proposition to the electorates for their decision. American women are entitled to the vote just as much as their English sisters. They have made, they are making, sacrifice and they are ready to sacrifice still more and do whatever is required of them in this crisis, asking only that they be permitted their just share in the remaking of the world when war ends.—*Rocky Mount News (Denver) Sept. 28.*

## Suffrage Politicians

THE woman suffragists have started their warm campaign in this state to beat Baird and elect Hennessy for the short term and get that Senate vote they need to have the suffrage amendment resolution passed.—*Jersey Journal, (Jersey City) Oct. 22, 1918.*

## For the President and the Woman's Party

THE President of these United States is a rather far-sighted gentleman. He has lately seen several things which he never saw before, and made an effort Monday to persuade the docile Senate of his Administration to look through the same prophetic spectacles—quite safely entrenched as he was behind a majority of unalterable opinions.

Can it be possible that the whole affair is a confirmation of the claim being made by Republicans that the President's war policies cannot be put through without returning a Republican majority in the next legislative election?

Because the Republican Party—ever since the jolt of that magnificent fearless document, the platform of the Progressive Party—has stood, without qualification or equivocation for the principle of equal suffrage which President Wilson now so eloquently urges.

Commenting on the incident, the *Nashville Banner* asserts that the Western women cannot desert the Democratic Party because of it—since the party platform did declare for equal suffrage, and therefore they must continue to trust the platform.

That remains to be seen. The West—and the South too—has a large and constantly increasing number of women who are ready at all hazards to throw in their lot with the Woman's Party. That party has but one plank in its platform, and that plank is the one which Democratic Senators—one of them from Tennessee—are seeking to eliminate from the platform by which they agreed in national convention to abide.—*Petersburg (Tenn.) Herald, Oct. 4, 1918.*

# Treasurer's Report

**Treasurer, Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall**
**Assistant Treasurer: Miss Maud Jamison**

**Bank of Deposit, American Security and Trust Co. Washington, D. C.**

**Auditors: Marwick, Mitchell Peet & Co.**

**CONTRIBUTIONS TO $500,000.00 FUND FOR PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT**
**COLLECTIONS FROM DECEMBER, 1912**

### List of Contributions from Oct. 11 through Oct. 24, 1918

**Contributions made to National Headquarters:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Mrs. Kent's Committee: | |
| Mrs. H. G. Harrison | $ 25.00 |
| Mr. H. W. R. Strong | 5.00 |
| Miss Agnes Paterson, Minn. (coal fund) | 2.00 |
| Mrs. Agnes Chase, Ill. | 55.00 |
| Mrs. O. F. Georgi, N. Y. | 20.00 |
| Minneapolis Branch | 125.00 |
| Mrs. M. B. Mead, N. J. | 1.00 |
| Mrs. J. O. Sperring, N. Y. | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Valentine Winters, Ohio | 100.00 |
| Mrs. Minnie E. Brooke, Maryland | 10.00 |
| Miss Katharine R. Fisher, D. C. | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Leon Gaynor, D. C. | .50 |
| Mrs. Thomas Peterson, Cal. (coal fund) | 5.00 |
| Miss Bertha Arnold, Col., collected for coal fund | 1.10 |
| Massachusetts Branch | 64.00 |
| Mrs. Rena M. Green, Cal. | 10.00 |
| Miss Mary Dean Powell, D. C. (coal fund) | 5.00 |
| Mrs. E. B. Gallivan, N. Y. | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Zoe Smyth Paxson, N. J. | 1.00 |
| Miss Mary Marshall Brooks, Conn. | 15.00 |
| Miss B. Brooks, Conn. | 5.00 |
| Miss Anne Heygate Hall, Pa. | 3.00 |
| Mrs. Edward Lawrence, Mass. | 2.00 |
| Mrs. Hattie Benson, Mich. | 1.00 |
| Mr. Julian (coal fund) | 5.00 |
| Mr. Walter E. Weyl, N. Y. | 25.00 |
| Mrs. Helen Ryce, N. H. | 15.00 |
| Miss Marion May, N. Y. | 50.00 |
| Mrs. J. P. Vollmer, Idaho | 100.00 |
| Mrs. Douglas B. Sterrett, D. C. | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Bertha Moller, collected | 7.37 |
| Miss Crystal Eastman, N. Y. | 10.50 |
| Mrs. Marion T. Read, Va. | 10.00 |
| Mr. Frank de Clerque, Mont. (coal fund) | 20.00 |
| Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa. | 25.00 |
| Mrs. Verner Reed, Col. | 200.00 |
| Mrs. William Rawling, Ga. | .75 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Minnesota-Alice Paul Branch: | |
| Latimer & Latimer | 5.00 |
| Mr. O. L. Lomgum | 5.00 |
| Miss Mildred Carney | 1.00 |
| Miss Bertha Van Hove | 2.00 |
| Miss Sara Marshall | 1.00 |
| Miss Genevieve Gilruth | 1.00 |
| Miss Alice Henry | 1.00 |
| Miss Katherine Kohler | 1.00 |
| Mr. Beach | 1.00 |
| S. Friedman | 2.00 |
| Miss Bertha Avery | 1.00 |
| Miss Helen Little | 1.00 |
| Membership Fees | 9.75 |
| Total collected by National Headquarters | 972.97 |
| Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST | 360,265.71 |
| Total collected by National Headquarters through Oct. 24, 1918 | 361,238.68 |

**Contributions made to Minnesota Headquarters:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Benjamin Drake | 2.00 |
| Miss E. Quinlan | 10.00 |
| Mrs. W. Ramsey | 35.00 |
| Miss Nettie Blazing | 35.00 |
| Mrs. Eitle | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Alex. Colvin | 50.00 |
| Mrs. Julia Hill | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Bacon | 20.00 |
| Mrs. W. A. Cameron | 5.00 |
| Miss Anita Furness | 10.00 |
| Mrs. M. K. Knauff | 5.00 |
| Mrs. A. H. Potter | 50.00 |
| Mr. C. A. Lindberg | 5.00 |
| Miss Cora Bennett | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Dana Durand | 1.00 |
| Mrs. House | 5.50 |
| Mrs. John Sinclair | 5.00 |
| Mrs. H. G. Harrison | 40.00 |
| Total collected by Branches | 293.50 |
| Previously acknowledged in THE SUFFRAGIST | 69,017.02 |
| Total collected by Branches through Oct. 24, 1918 | 69,310.52 |
| Grand Total | 430,549.20 |
| Deduction: Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters | 4,067.50 |
| Grand Net Total | $426,481.70 |

## A Vote from the South

AS the United States Senate stands today, and as it will stand, in all probability, until the present Congress adjourns sine die, on March 3, 1919, the resolution submitting to the legislatures of the several states for ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution, granting to women in the United States political equality with men, must lie on the table for want of one vote. Senator Pollock, of South Carolina, nominated by the Democratic Party of his state to fill out the unexpired term of Benjamin R. Tillman, is the latest accession to the ranks of the suffragists. Senator Pollock's appointment took effect immediately, and continues in effect until March 3; meanwhile, he is likely to be chosen to represent his state in the Senate for six years from March 4.

In every respect Senator Pollock's attitude is important. It is significant that a Southerner, almost immediately upon appointment to the upper house of Congress, should declare himself unqualifiedly for suffrage, because the Southern representation in that chamber has never been in sympathy with the granting of the vote to women. If South Carolina, on top of his pro-suffrage declaration, shall indorse him at the polls, that action will have a strong bearing upon the attitude of the whole South on this question.—*Christian Science Monitor, Oct. 26, 1918.*

## Elect Hennessy

IN this most critical time in the affairs of the country with all the world looking to us for liberal leadership, it is highly essential that we have men in the Senate who stand behind the President, the acknowledged spokesman for democracy for the world. Senator Baird, said Mrs. Moller, has shown his utter lack of comprehension of the need of supporting the President in his war aims, that he has not the type of mind fitted to cope with the problems before us.

In Hennessy, New Jersey has a chance to send to the Senate a progressive thinker along economic lines, one who has the endorsement of the President and who can be relied upon to intelligently understand and assist in solving the momentous problems before us upon which the safety and future of the world depends.—*Hackettstown, Gazette, October 21, 1918.*


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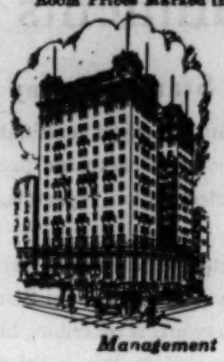
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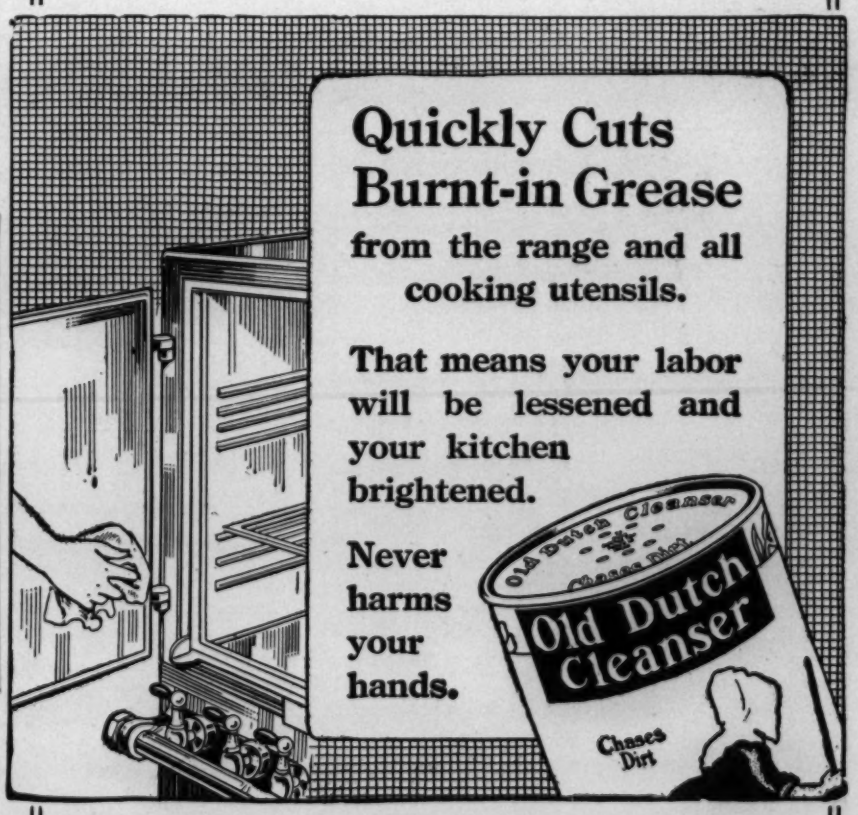
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